





but he showed by his manner how much he was hurt. A such unbecomingly new-accione, Kate would rest on him to good humor, but perhaps on a very next day, she would commit her old fault again.

"And Kate, you are a friend out at last," said George, "you need not curl your lips for me, I have no any longer—I had it from his own sister."

Now if there was any one whom Kate wished to conceal her engagement from, it was this gossiping girl, who had often annoyed her excessively by trying to pry into her affairs. She knew if Charlotte Wharton could become acquainted with her engagement, the news would be a common topic everywhere before night. Thinking only of this Kate without exactly denying her engagement, began to ridicule George about it, and did it so effectively that Miss Wharton was convinced she had been misinformed.

"I know it is not true," said the gossip, on the very evening in a large circle of friends. "You should have heard what Kate made of George about it, how she mimicked his voice, and quizzed him, and imitated his way of shutting his eyes, just like a mole, as she said— you know he is short-sighted. And now only look at that letter to this morning. Mr. At-oh, own sister told me they were engaged—how could she be so regardless of the truth? But then you know, this Kate would all give their little fingers to bring about the match."

Just at this instant, unperceived by the speaker, George about himself unexpectedly entered the room. His face became livid when he heard his mistress' abuse of himself thus freely commented on—but he actually trembled with passion when Charlotte Wharton proceeded to charge his sister with a wanton falsehood. His first impulse was to break in to the group, to defend his sister's fame, and then to remonstrate forever all claim to Kate's hand. But after a moment's reflection, he felt he could not control himself sufficiently for this, and, aware that violence of tone or gesture would only make him a laughing stock, he turned on his heel and left the apartment.

Once in his own room, however, he became calmer. Yet his indignation against Kate did not decrease, for this last insult was the drop that made the cup run over. He felt that he had borne much from her—more, indeed, than a high-spirited man ought—but his love, which amounted to idolatry, had constantly lavished excuses for her hitherto. Now, however, the long accumulating conviction that, with such a woman he never could be happy; forced itself irresistibly upon him. "No, I must be loved by one who will never make a jest of me—I shall cease to respect her if she can mock me," he said. "Henceforth, Kate, though once dear, you and I must be only distant acquaintances—Even if I could forgive you the injury to me, I cannot overlook the insult to my sister."

He did not write to Kate that evening, but he waited until next day in order that he might not be hasty, when, being more than ever assured of this course of conduct, he penned her a letter, in which after telling her how much her habit of ridiculing him and those he loved had annoyed him during their long acquaintance, he concluded by narrating this last instance of her fatal practice, and the manner in which it had come to his ears. "After having acted thus," he said, "I am convinced that you do not love me, at least not as I must be loved by the woman who is to be my wife. My feelings for you have always been such that I could not have trampled you into ridicule. But all that is over, I am firmly convinced that I could not be happy with a satirical wife. Farewell."

George Alcott was true to his word; and about two years after united himself to an admirable, engaging young lady, of sound sense and useful acquirements. Kate is still unmarried, and will probably remain so.

#### What can the Know-Nothings Accomplish!

To show the utter recklessness and the humbuggery of the Know-Nothings, we propose to discuss with them, their avowed leading principles, and to show that they are utterly impracticable—that they cannot carry out a single one of their cherished measures. There is not one thing they propose to do that is not in direct violation of the constitutions of the United States and of the State of Kentucky; and to accomplish their object, certain clauses in both constitutions must be repealed! We are aware that the masses of the K. N.'s are sincere and well meaning men. They believe they are acting for the good of themselves and their country, but at the same time, it seems to us, they do not understand the nature of the principles they avow and advocate. If it can be shown to them that those principles cannot be carried out, that their plan is not feasible, and that even if they are successful, they can accomplish nothing, they will shandon an organization whose foundation stone is nothing but humbuggery, and must soon fall to pieces.

With copies of the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky before us, and with the avowed leading principles of the Know-Nothings in our minds, we will state the case plainly, calmly and dispassionately, and appeal to them to read and reflect; and then we will feel assured they must come to the same conclusion we ourselves have done—that they cannot accomplish any of the objects they seek.

As we understand it, the two great leading principles of the K. N. party, are first the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, secondly the passage of a law prohibiting Roman Catholics from

holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, within the gift of the people. To accomplish these objects, the constitutions of the United States and of the several States must be changed or abolished. The first of these, the repeal of the naturalization laws, would in fact supply anything, for the simple reason that each State in the Union claims and has the undoubted right to regulate the qualifications of its own voters. There is a difference between a citizen and a voter.—The naturalization laws of the United States fix the qualifications of citizenship, while the separate States fix the qualifications of their own voters; as, for instance, in Indiana, State, is allowed to vote after being in the State for a period of two years. In Illinois by its constitution, they are allowed to vote after a residence of six months. This is a States right doctrine, and is claimed by all of the States of the Union. It cannot be denied them. They have the right, and they will exercise it, of regulating the qualifications of their own voters.—This being the case, what then would a repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress amount to?—Why, absolutely nothing. It would leave the question just where it now is, in the power and control of the several States.

The constitution of the United States, in section 21 of article 4th "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Now, by the constitution of the State of Illinois a foreigner becomes a citizen and a voter after having resided within that State six months, and if he should come to Kentucky to reside, he would, by this clause of the constitution of the United States, be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of Illinois; that is, after a residence of two years in Kentucky, he would unquestionably be entitled to a vote. What then can the K. N.'s accomplish by a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States?—nothing, or worse than nothing. If Congress should modify them, and extend the period of probation to fifty years, it would be of no avail, the right to regulate the qualifications of their own citizens and voters, would still remain with the States, and they would accordingly exercise it.

But it is of the religious test which the Know Nothings seek to impose upon the country, that we wish now more particularly to speak. They cannot accomplish this object without a complete and radical alteration of the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky. Section 3d of article 6th of the constitution of the United States, says:

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The constitution of Kentucky, recognizing the same principle, says in sections 5 and 6 of article 13th:

"That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority ought in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the right of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies or modes of worship."

"That the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion."

It is scarcely necessary to comment on the monstrous absurdity of supposing that the Know Nothings can accomplish either of their two great objects. A repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, would be as far from carrying out their views as pole is from pole.—To put in force their religious test of qualification for office, the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky must be altered! Are the people prepared for this?

Unless a revolution occurs in Kentucky, it will be nearly six years before the people have a right to change or alter their present constitution. The Know Nothings can accomplish nothing until that time. For what can be more plain than the language of our constitution, "that the civil rights or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion?" Do not the Know Nothings of Kentucky seek to prescribe all Catholics from office within the borders of the Commonwealth?—Can they do it without changing and altering our constitution? Are they in favor of calling a new convention in 1860 to give us another constitution? Are they in favor of a convention of the States to change the present constitution of the United States? Yet, both of these things must be done before their objects can be accomplished. Come out gentlemen of the K. N. press of Kentucky and answer us. Don't be nicely-mouthed. Speak out plainly and distinctly: don't shrink, dodge, or quibble, but tell us in plain English, are you in favor of changing the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky to accomplish your aims and ends? or whether you think they are not good enough as they are without change or modification? Please answer us.—

Yoncuus.

In another column we publish the prospectus of our esteemed friend McCARTY of the Paducah Journal, who proposes to publish an anti-Know-nothing Journal, at our old stamping ground, Henderson, in this State. He has our best wishes, and we will take pleasure in seeing as his organ in this vicinity. (Georgetown Herald)

As we understand it, the two great leading principles of the K. N. party, are first the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, secondly the passage of a law prohibiting Roman Catholics from

Much obliged to you, friend French, for this additional testimonial of your friendship for us. If we can ever favor you in any way, just indicate it.—Bardonia Gazette.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

##### Arrival of the Steamship Baltic.

New York, May 18, P. M.—The Baltic arrived this evening, with 160 passengers.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for.

The impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Kamach and Balaklava will be left for the defense. A few corps of the main portion of the allies would try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies from Sevastopol, and then completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the allies. The French reserve of 80,000 men in Constantinople were effecting to be sent to Belkivn.

BALAKLAVA, 5th.—The allies are gaining ground, and all of the Russian outworks have been broken. Summary engagements were frequent and large numbers of Russian mortars and many prisoners taken.

Sevastopol dates are to the 4th. Napoleon escaped assassination on the evening of the 25th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at him, while riding on horseback. Personal revenge was said to be the object.

There is nothing in the case to warrant a result. The position of the allies is regarded as critical notwithstanding the advantage gained.

The firing slackened on the 28th so as not to exhaust the ammunition.

An immense Russian force is reported concentrating near Sevastopol. It is said to be 100,000 strong.

Telegraph communications with the Crimea continue.

Lord John Russell had reached London from Vienna.

The British budget had passed both Houses.

The King of Prussia was ill of fever.

The Russian official accounts of the 21st represent the damage sustained as but little account, which was actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful.

The loss sustained by the garrison on the 11th was seven sub-batteries, 436 men killed, 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers, and 1,899 wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle pit on the night of the 17th. It was a desperate encounter. Col. Graham Egerton, a field officer, in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the 2nd Russian rifle regiment, and they abandoned the pit almost immediately, according to the statement of two Polish deserters. One hundred thousand Russians were in the vicinity of Sevastopol, 60,000 of whom arrived from Sevastopol.

The forts on the north side of the harbor had taken part in the onnondae, carrying the shots clear into the line.

Dispatches reached the British government which were a few hours later, but it was not generally communicated although weighty questions were asked in Parliament. The ministers had declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

Lord John Russell had reappeared in his seat in Parliament, and Drouyn de L'Huys had returned to Paris. Russell stated in substance that protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

LATEST.—A short engagement occurred on the night of the 18th.

The front and left attacked the whole Russian rifle, fifty of which were taken, together with eight light mortars, and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2d.—Stratford De Redcliffe has returned to Constantinople.

Mahomet Ali has been recalled to exile.

WAGNER'S NIGHT.—The French, under Gen. Pellissier, attacked the advanced works of the quarantine station, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking the mortars and establishing themselves in a position.

On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain their position, and after a sanguinary engagement they were driven back.

The Baltic fleet had left Kiel. The French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

The insurrection in Ukraine, Russia, had extended to three other governments, and twenty landed proprietors with their wives and families, had been destroyed.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was selling at famine prices. The British loan bill of £16,000,000 passed on the 1st in the House of Commons, and ordered to be committed to the House of Lords. The monthly report of the board is five days short, as contrasted with the same month last year, showing a falling off of about 1,000,000.

Metals have experienced the greatest decline, owing to the diminished demand for the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne, before Roebuck's Committee, gave some important evidence in relation to the war in the Crimea.

The budget virtually passed both houses, with but little opposition or modification. Throughout a strong feeling was manifested against the ministry.

Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war had been held in various places.

The secret of Austria's refusal to fight with the Allies, is said to be found in

a threatening dispatch from the Czar. It is that the moment Austria shall irrevocably ally herself to the West, or commit an overt act of hostility against Alexander II, he will place himself at the head of Pan-Slavic movement, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into Emperor of all the Slavovians.

#### Scott County, Ky.

Mr. FREEMAN.—Dear Sir.—I perceive by your paper that L. B. Dickerson, Esq., the nominee of the Democratic Convention which recently convened at Lexington, has positively declined the nomination tendered him by that body. A fact which I regret very much to learn, especially at this crisis of political affairs, when Know Nothingism is attempting to ride rampant over the rights of freedom; the folly, if not the political knavery of which he is fully capable of exposing in his usual forcible and eloquent style.

But as he has declined, and no other Anti-Know Nothing has been called upon to fill his place, I will venture, although a humble individual, to make a suggestion to the Anti Know Nothing of the 5th Congressional District, with whose feelings and interests I am entirely identified, and for the K. N.'s whose political success I am willing to strain every nerve; to defeat them by any and every honorable means in my power.

The K. N.'s have recently nominated Dr. A. Marshall, (a member of their truly Anti-American party,) as a candidate for Congress in this district; Shells of Henry Clay defend us! Mr. Marshall, though a very clever gentleman personally, has no political character whatever—he can scarcely be trusted now by his Know Nothing allies, and many of them, no doubt, when it comes to the test, will "kick against the pricks," and turn to the facile advocates of all popular movements, a very "old shoulder." He deserves to be thrown from them, for a few years since he was one of the bitterest opponents of their professed principles, and he is now hugging them now for the sake of attaining office, for which, unhappily, he has an unstable craving; as the acts of his past political life clearly prove. Now in view of this state of facts, and that the Know Nothings of this district, have nominated a *Demonstrator* in the *Jefferson* district, I would venture to suggest that the patriotic, bold and conservative Anti Know Nothing of the district, whether they call themselves Democrats or Whigs (for there are many sterling old line Whigs who scorn to identify themselves with the Anti-American party) should, in imitation of their non-illustrations predecessors, "change hands," nominate and elect an old line Whig whose Anti-Know Nothingism is unquestionable.

Such a candidate, Mr. Editor, I believe can be found in the person of D. Howard Smith, Esq.; our former distinguished State Senator; a gentleman of great personal popularity and of sterling worth. He is an old line Whig, of the Henry Clay school; one who sees a man and party action; an advocate, as I understand, of the principles of the Nashville bill, and who as I am credibly informed, repudiates the ultra and Anti-Republican principles of the K. N. party.

Believing him to be the man for the crisis, and that it would be judicious and wise policy on the part of the Anti-Know Nothing of the county, if his principles be as presumed to be in the foregoing remarks, to nominate him as their candidate, and thus exhibit the truly Republican, liberal and patriotic spirit that pervades the Anti-Know Nothing Whigs and Democrats of this district, and thus save from national disgrace the hitherto nobly represented Ashland district, by nominating, supporting and electing a gentleman, who, however ardent and sincere a supporter of Whiggery and its great exponent, has never been from petty partisan trickery and liberal and courteous in his deportment toward his political opponents.

In behalf of his many warm personal and political friends, the humble writer of this communication would respectfully ask Mr. S. a response, through the columns of the Herald as to his present political position, and whether such a nomination would be in accordance with his feelings and judgments.

Let my motives should be impugned, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to subscribe myself an uncompromising Anti-Know Nothing.

ANTI-KNOW NOTHING.

A letter from a friend in Garrard informs us that Hon. Samuel Lusk—one of the best Whigs in the State—refuses to bow the knee to the Baal of Know-nothingism.

We have the same information in regard to the position of Hon. Joseph R. Underwood.

We are rejoiced at this intelligence. Things will all come right in course of time—the tempest that now sweeps the country will spend itself—and the men who stood true to their integrity amid the dangers of the storm, will find an appreciating reward. "Bide your time." The retraction has already commenced.—(Bardonia Gazette.)

Frank, Kennedy, of our place, is elected with out doubt, Commonwealth's Attorney, by a hand some majority over Mr. Boyd. Mr. K. has a majority in Harrison, Boyd's own county. Mr. K. will fill the unexpired term of R. H. Hinson, resigned.

James Paton, (who holds the office by appointment) is elected Clerk by a majority of 549 votes over Wm. Bassett, to fill the unexpired term of James M. Arnold, Esq.—Paris Citizen.

REMOVED DEPART OF THE ALLIES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday evening, notices in its money article a great depression in the stock market, and assigns as a reason for it:

There has been for several days a rumor that our Government at Washington received some special European aid, by the latest steamer, not generally made public. This rumor has now put on a tangible shape, and the news is reported to contain the announcement that the Allies had as sailed Sevastopol, and been repulsed with a loss of 40,000 men. This, though quite sufficient to terrify stock operators, and this it is said to be the cause of the decline to day.

The same paper has the following:

A large portion of the receipts of a late per 100,000, consisting of barbed California private coin, which will be shipped without passing through any office.

The Atlantic for to-morrow has already \$42,000 in specie engaged, and the shipment will probably exceed half a million.

One of the lady readers of the Gazette, Mrs. Henry French, has put into our hands a very pleasing copy of a letter from her to a very bright, young girl, the colors of which are still bright, bearing little change of color, age. In the days of American life it is a pity to be obliged to see this beautiful stuff in the foreign market.

The Senate has passed to-day the bill for the removal of the public lands from the public domain, which will be sent to the House to-morrow.

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A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The London Dispatch says it has been ascertained that the French troops of the line have "shown the white feather," and that all the example, courage and heroism of their leaders cannot "bring them up to the scratch."

Mr. Fillmore is to leave for England in the steamer Atlantic, which sails from New York on the 16th inst.

#### FOR SALE. At a Bargain for Cash.

A FOUR year Scholarship in the Georgetown College (one of the best in the West) offered for sale at a reduced rate. The reason for sale is that it is unavailable to the owner at the present time. The price is \$100.00. Address the Editor, Georgetown, Scott Co., Ky.

#### VALUABLE BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED.

"COMPLETE FARMER & GARDENER," "PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING," "THE RAG BAG," by Willis, "THE ADVENTURES OF FANTASIA," by Charles Kingsley, "THE ENGLISH WOMAN IN RUSSIA," "THE CASTLE OF RUDDERS," by the author of "HARRISON," &c., &c. "THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR," by Dr. Dadd. THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### Paper Hangings.

A BEAUTIFUL stock of Paper Hangings and Fire Screens, Borders, &c., just received from Eastern Manufacturers. THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### 100 Reams assorted Cap, Letter and Noto Papers,

FROM the Eastern Manufacturers, and will be sold by the team at Johnson's price. THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### SKY-LIGHT Daguerrean Gallery. BY T. I. BURNS.

Where for \$1.00 you can have your picture taken in the most APPROVED STYLE OF THE ART. ROOMS OVER THE STORE OF M. STEVENSON. Main Street, Georgetown. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### PUBLIC SALE!

I WILL, as agent of the Mortgage of James M. Goldman, offer at public sale at Georgetown On Monday, the 19th of June, in being Court day, the following slaves to-wit: John, Bob, Arch and Henry; Harriett, Jane, Mary and Alice; the said above named slaves are sold by agreement of all parties interested for the purpose of satisfying the debts named in said Mortgage.

TERMS: Six months credit; the purchaser to give bond with good security negotiable and payable in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Ky., in Georgetown; bearing interest from date.

WILLIAM H. COLLINS, Agent for said Mortgage. R. P. SWELL, Auctioneer. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### TAKEN UP!

AS a runaway, May 5, 1855, a boy who says his name is B. B. S., and who states that he belongs to Tom Mealy, who resides in the State of Alabama; said boy was arrested in Scott County, about ten miles from Georgetown, near the Cincinnati pike; he says that he had been hired out on the rail-road to Green and Kennard. He is about five feet, six inches high, copper color, about 24 years of age; he wears an old white coat, a blue cloth overcoat, and blue and white pantaloons.

The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, else he will be sold at public auction to pay said debt.

GEORGE T. PASS, Jailor of Scott County. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT.

##### REGULAR LINE.

ON and after the 1st of May I will run my stage to connect with the trains as follows: Leave Georgetown at 4 1/4 a. m.; return at 11 1/4 a. m. Leave Georgetown at 1 1/4 p. m.; return at 8 p. m. OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL. R. S. HOPKINS. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### ONE DOLLAR DAGUERREOTYPES!

J. B. RICHARDSON, FROM J. C. ELROD'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS, LEXINGTON.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott County, that he has fixed up a room at the Georgetown Hotel, where he will be prepared to execute all the latest and most approved styles of pictures; his light being the best ever used in Georgetown.

#### LOCKETS, RINGS AND BREAST PINS!

At the shortest notice and in superior style. All these you desire. "To secure the shadow, Ere the substance fades." Would he would call upon him speedily and procure beautiful and beautiful.

#### LIKENESSES

of beloved friends before they are removed from this mortality. When the cameras are set up in Lexington, and action given on no charge for sitting; ladies called upon at their own residences, and pictures taken of the deceased whenever required; children's pictures taken in a single second. Prices reduced to 25 cents. Monday, May 7, 1855. J. B. RICHARDSON, Georgetown Hotel. May 17, 1855-12-15.

#### THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL; No Credit but Truth; No Party but Manhood.

HENRY M. FRENCH, EDITOR.

GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

Subscription prices: Judge Fennell, town, paid to No 48 vol 11. 2 00

Rab' Power, Little Eagle, paid to No 48 vol. 11. 1 75

Leon Johnson, Great Crossings, paid to No 48 vol. 12. 4 00

John Stevenson, Cincinnati, Ohio, paid to No 6 vol. 12. 4 00

Joseph S. Rogers, Calloway, Mo. paid to No 13 vol. 12. 1 50

Thos. C. White, town paid to No 10, vol 11. 1 00

R. Barclay, Oxford, paid to No 52 vol. 11. 1 75

James Sinclair, Stamping Ground, paid to No. 13, vol. 11. 60

J. Holding, Leesburg, paid to No 13 vol. 11. 3 00

M. C. H. Kirby, Drifts paid to No 58 vol. 11. 95

R. M. Johnson, White Sulphur paid to No 58 vol. 11. 2 00

We are authorized to announce Hiram Wood a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. May 3, 1855-11-10.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS S. PAOR a candidate for the office of Auditor of the State at the ensuing election in August. March 15, 1855-3-10.

#### A Plea in Abatement.

In another part of this paper appears a communication to which we have given an editorial endorsement. The communication and editorial have been in type some days; but we regret exceedingly that we have to utterly repudiate the political sentiments now in that communication as well as in our endorsing editorial. Our personal remarks remain in statu quo; we yet retain our personal high consideration of, and warm esteem for, the gentleman alluded to in that communication and editorial; but in view of facts which have come to our knowledge since the penning of that article, with our present fixed views and diatribe opposition to his political position, it would be impossible for us to advocate his election to any office in the gift of the people. While we deeply regret that this is the case, we do not revoke a sentiment we have advanced touching the personality of the gentleman to whom we have allusion; he is, in our estimation, a gentleman *en tant que d'ans reproche*, and if he is not now an "old line Whig," the virtual dissolution of the Whig party by the non-action of the so-called Whig central committee, and other peculiar circumstances, have alone "changed the spirit of his dream."

There remarks will probably satisfy our correspondent, and place him in our own position as regards his candidate; if it does not, and our friend Howard deems it proper or necessary to reply to said communication, we doubt not that he will do it in that frank, manly and straight-forward manner so eminently characteristic of the man.

J. B. Richardson, the skillful Daguerrean artist, will be absent from town until Monday next.

We would direct the attention of those interested, to the end of our friend D. D. Richardson, who proposes to teach the young ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity—"The poetry of motion!"

"The poetry of motion!" a task for which he is fully competent, if we may judge from some observations we made upon his successful efforts in that line in the preceding season. He is not only a competent teacher but a very clever gentleman; and we therefore, take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of an appreciative public.

We have seldom seen a more striking exhibition of natural antitropical genius, than that exhibited in the portrait painting of our young friend and fellow townsman, Wm. Fitzgerald, and we are greatly anxious that he should secure patronage, for it is practice which alone makes perfect. Our face dilates with all his boasted homeliness, is not proof against his skill, therefore, we feel assured, should some of the fair faces of our lady friends become subjects, we may expect greater success for our artist and entire satisfaction for his patron.

We hope our friends engaged to give him a call at his room in Main street over E. C. Barlow's jewelry shop.

The fair lady who so courteously presented us with that beautiful bouquet, is at least entitled to our thanks.—For her sake, oh! would we were a baobab again; or as the henpecked husbandman pining remarked, while luxuriating in the fragrance of Tu-tips, &c.

Oh! when I think of what I am, And what I might have been, I think I throw myself away, Without sufficient cause!

Novel REPRODUCTION.—It is said that Garrett Smith, Berish Green, and a few other spirits of that order, have lately been holding a meeting of several days at Oatago, New York, to adopt measures to break up all old religious denominations and organizations, and building a new system of their own, to take the place of every other. They hold that all sectarianism is wrong, that there should be but one universal church, and that honesty should be the only test required to entitle a person to the rights of membership.







**DOCTOR HOOGLAND'S**  
**C E L E B R A T E D**  
**German Bitters.**

PREPARED BY  
**DR. C. H. HOOGLAND, Filled in, Pa.**  
WILL EFFECTUALLY  
**LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,**  
*Chorea or Nervous Debility, Dropsy of the*  
*Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a dis-*  
*ordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of  
Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea,  
Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of  
Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking  
or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach,  
Swimming of the Head, Faintness and Difficult  
Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or  
Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture,  
Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight,  
Fever and Drill in the Head, Deficiency of  
Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,  
Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden  
Flashes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant  
Headings of evil, and Great Depression of  
Spirits.

The Proprietor, in Calling the attention of the  
public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of  
the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivaled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known Physicians and individuals, in all parts of the country is immense. The following from your own State is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt, to my "Memorial," or Practical Receipt Book, for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis, of all the Agents for the German Bitters.

Principal office and Manufactory, 124 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

## KENTUCKY TESTIMONY.

James Warrington, Vandalia, Ky., Sept. 18th, 1862, said: "I have used two bottles of your German Bitters in my family, and am well pleased with them."

J. T. & J. W. Warrington, Unlontown, Ky., July 21, 1862, said: "We have heard of many cures per-

**T. A. Morrison**, Hartford, Ky., July 16, 1895 said: "I believe your German Satisfier to be a valuable medicine. It gives good satisfaction."

**K. K. Jackson**, Clayville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1892 said: "My little nephew took it, and has proved to be a good medicine."

**H. W. Cherry**, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1890 said: "Having given your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

**Nelson & Edwards**, Salvisa, Ky., June 2d 1891 said: "We regard to inform you that this fastidious medical man has fully indicated the extra quality which has been given it, and has had to tell us that we undoubtedly say it entirely deserves it."

**J. P. Blackwell & Co.**, Frankfort, Ky., April 4, 1893, says: "We are selling your German Satisfier rapidly, and they give satisfaction to all who use them."

**Dr. W. L. Cruicher**, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1

at this time. You will please send one gross, the  
can be soon disposed of."

**Thurber & Bush,** Paducah, Ky., May 3, 1852  
said: "The Bitters have become quite popularly  
and will no doubt continue in great demand."

**J. Grant Irvine,** Ky., June 26, '52, said: "We  
have succeeded in introducing your Hooftad Bitters,  
physicians and others purchase them by the  
half dozen and dozen."

**Wm. P. Savage,** Milledburg, Ky., July 26th  
1852, said: "There is a regular demand for your  
preparation. It is a valuable medicine."

**Wm. P. Savage,** Paducah, Ky., Nov. 24, 1852  
said: "Your German Bitters are becoming very  
popular in this region of country."

These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, they in-  
vigorate and strengthen the system, never prostra-  
te.

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere.  
Sold by T. S. Barkley & Co Georgetown, S. C. H.  
acus, Williamson, Peck & Megloun, Floris. W.  
A. Webster, Cincinnati.

Mexico, 1855.

**CARTER'S**  
**SPANISH MIXTURE**



**The Great Purifier of the Blood!**  
**Not a particle of Mercury in it!**  
**Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!**

**AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR SCROFULA, KING'S EVIL, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Principles or Pusules on the Face, Hicled Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Testes and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal complaints, and all Disorders arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Impurities in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.**

THIS great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "**CANTO'S SPANISH MIXTURE.**" Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, speedily put to flight by this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the system healthy, and restores the Constitution, unfettered by disease or broken down by the use of Mercury.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and others, well known to the community, all bear their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the Agents and get a Circular and Avenge, and read the wonderful cures this true Great Blood Purifier has performed.

W. H. BENSNETT, Proprietor, No. 5 Post Street, Elizabeth, Va.; to whom all orders for bottles and medicines must be addressed.

And for sale by T. B. S. BARKLEY & Co. General Agents, No. 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

S. LUCAS, Williamson, PICK & MEYER, Paris, W. A. WEINSTEIN, Cynthiana, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

March 1, 1855-1-ly.

**CAUTION EXTRA!**  
THOSE of our Customers who have been out-  
raged by an unreasonable length of time we must  
advise, that if it does not come forward promptly,  
and give us satisfaction, they may expect to  
wait upon by an officer of the Law. "Time  
is money," and we have not the money to spare  
eternally dunning.